

The Bethel Courier.

A Weekly Family Newspaper, Neutral in Politics, devoted to Literature, Agriculture, Education, the Mechanic Arts, and the News of the Day.

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A Call to Aid of the Scientific Survey.

To the People of Maine:
For many years it has been the desire of the citizens generally, that there should be made a scientific survey of the State, with a view of obtaining a more full and accurate knowledge of our resources in the various departments of our industrial history of the State.

This knowledge embraces the various kinds, distinguishing characteristics and economical value of our rocks and accompanying minerals; a similar knowledge also of our plants and our animals, including quadrupeds, birds, fishes, insects and reptiles. A knowledge of the capacity of our soils for agricultural purposes, and the climatic peculiarities by which the growth and maturing of our crops are promoted or retarded, belongs also, in close connection, with these surveys.

Our last Legislature, in answer to the earnest calls by those interested in such things, and repeated for a long series of years, made a moderate appropriation for the purpose of commencing such a survey. The appointing power was vested in his Excellency the Governor and the Secretary of the Board of Agriculture. They have directed the undersigned to commence the survey, in accordance with the resolve authorizing the same, and in compliance with the advice of the Governor and Secretary, we very respectfully, but earnestly solicit your aid in carrying out the intentions of the Legislature.

A moment's thought will convince you that the work of tracing out the different rock formations, and noting their extent, and the great amount of careful observation required in marking the relative geological positions and localities of the mines and minerals that may be found in our domain—in collecting, arranging and describing specimens of plants, quadrupeds, birds, fishes, insects, and fishes, and reptiles, which are natives of our soil and our waters, must require immense labor and a corresponding length of time.

This expense of labor may be greatly abridged and the time proportionally shortened if we could induce every individual in the State, occasionally to give assistance by making observations in the immediate sphere of his location, and aid in making collections in some of our departments of nature, and transmitting the same to the surveyors for their information in regard to the existence of such things in this or that particular section.

We would also appeal to our fellow citizens for aid in this matter in their associated capacity. We would call upon agricultural societies, and to members of schools, academies and colleges. Members of these associations and institutions would very much facilitate the accomplishment of the survey, if they would take a united interest in it, and by depositing some of their members a given district or tract to explore, be instrumental in developing its geology, mineralogy, and natural history generally. Such facts as may be discovered, and specimens as may be collected and forwarded to us, would be of very essential service.

To be more specific in our desires, permit us to say that we request people to communicate information about quarries, mines and beds of useful substances, such as coal, peat, &c. We invite owners of quarries, mines, to give us statistics of their operations, their yearly products and the amount of sales, &c.

We are also desirous that they should communicate any interesting facts in regard to the habits and instincts of animals that have come within the reach of their observation.

Persons who have paid attention to these subjects are invited to send us a list of all the rocks, minerals, animals and plants that are indigenous to their town and vicinity, in short, any interesting and well authenticated facts connected with the subject of the survey, are solicited. Those who feel willing to make geological examinations of townships or particular districts, may receive particular directions for doing the same by sending to Mr. Hitchcock for them.

It is desirable that specimens of rocks should be thin and broad, three inches square. The surface should be fresh and not weather worn, nor should they show markings of the hammer. Specimens of soils can be put into bottles or boxes. Persons who contribute valuable specimens, will have their names attached to the labels when placed in the cabinet, as donors.

In order to guide those who may not have had much experience in making collections, we submit a few brief directions for the proper preparation and preservation of minerals, and we will first give you recipes for the preservation of the chemical materials generally used for preserving such specimens from insects and from decay:

I. **Arsenical soap for the preservation of skins of animals.**—Take 5 white bar or castile soap, 2 pounds; 25 grains of saleratus (carb. soda); 12 ounces; lime slacked to a dry mass, 12 ounces. Cut the soap into small pieces, as thin as possible. Put them into a pot over a gentle fire, with a very little water, taking care to stir it often with a

wooden spatula. When it is well melted put in the soda or pearlash (whichever you may have), and the powdered lime. Take it off the fire, add the arsenic and triturate the whole gently. Lastly, put in the camphor, which must first be reduced to powder in a mortar by being rubbed, with a few drops of proof spirit or alcohol. Mix the whole well together. It should be packed in some vessel where it can be kept carefully and safe, as it is a virulent poison.

II. **Solution of Corrosive Sublimate.**—Solutions of corrosive sublimate (oxy-muriate or chloride of mercury) in alcohol, or water, are sometimes used. 1. In alcohol, dissolve two ounces of corrosive sublimate in 16 ounces of alcohol. 2. In water, corrosive sublimate 2 ounces, common salt ammonia (muriate of ammonia), 70 grains—water 1 pint.

III. **Solution of Common Salt.**—To one gallon of clear water, add three pounds of clean salt, (muriate of soda). When this is dissolved strain it. It will then be beautiful light blue, and may be substituted for alcohol in many cases for preserving objects of natural history, or anatomical preparations. It was first used for this last purpose by W. Cook, Esq., of London. It should be used a little below saturation, and to effect this, half an ounce of clear liquor is added to a quart of the liquor. Whatever is to be put in, should be washed clean. The vessel should then be closed tight from atmospheric air by means of bladder tied over the mouth, and varnished, or by some cement or any other effectual method.

IV. **Alcohol.**—Alcohol is a very convenient material for preserving reptiles, fish and such like soft bodies. The specimens are put into glass jars or vessels, which is then filled with alcohol and sealed over. For the purposes, however, of preserving specimens as they are collected, a keg or jar of alcohol may be used. A tight cover must be attached so as to prevent evaporation. The specimens may then be enclosed in a bag of cotton cloth and put in where they will be preserved until more leisure time allows their being taken out and placed in glass jars or bottles by themselves.

A few directions in regard to the manipulations necessary to prepare skins of animals and birds, &c., in condition to preserve their characteristics, will be here given. It is not intended to present, to give full details of the art of stuffing or mounting specimens, as that will require too much space.

QUADRUPEDS. Cut the skin of the animal open on the belly—separate it from the body, and skin out the head and legs without splitting the skin. If the animal be small, the butcher may be left in taking care to cut off all the flesh from them. If the animal be large the bones should be taken out. Separate the body and continue to strip the skin off the body until you come to the fore legs. Serve these as you did the hind ones. Continue to separate the skin until you come to the skull, and if possible, skin the head until you come to the jaw and cut away all the flesh. Separate the body at the skull, and take out the brains. After cleaning of all the flesh from the skin, and pulling the tail from the skin, spread with a brush, a water made of the arsenical soap and lime all over it, touching every part of it. On this lay a thin layer of cotton batting which will stick to it. Then turn the skin right side out and lay it aside for future use.

BIRDS. Birds may be skinned by carefully separating the feathers from the breast to the tail, and then dividing the skin so far as to enable you to draw out the legs; cut them off from the body and cut the flesh from them, but leave the bones in. Separate the tail and invert the skin toward the head. Disjoint the wings and dissect off the flesh, leaving the bones as in the legs. Continue to draw off the skin until you get to the neck, thereby separating the body from the head. Take out the brains and dissect away the flesh from the skull. Take out the eyes after being skinned over. When skinning to prevent the feathers at the edge of incision from being soiled, apply thin layers of cotton batting to the place. The skin should then be laid over with arsenical soap—a layer of cotton batting should then be spread over the skin, the cavity of the eyes filled with cotton and the skin turned right side out—the cavity of the body filled with cotton. Wrap the skin in a paper and pack it away for future use.

FISHES. Fishes, serpents, reptiles, &c., may be preserved in alcohol or the solution of salt, as above directed.

INSECTS. The utmost care should be taken in catching insects, not to injure their limbs, wings, colors, and especially their antennae or feelers. Those of the beetle kind may be easily killed by immersion in hot water, or in spirits of turpentine. Those of the butterfly tribes are easily killed by a drop of turpentine on their heads. When dead, a pin should be run through their bodies, unless they are of the butterfly kind, they may be wet once or twice in a solution of corrosive sublimate. They may then be pinned in wooden boxes or drawers, and dried. Care should be taken to place their wings legs, &c., in a proper position, and if several of the same kind, with their eggs and nests can be procured, they will be

acceptable. A variety of specimens of different sizes, together with their larvae and chrysalis, is desirable.

PLANTS. Plants should be gathered while in flower. They may be pressed by putting them between folds of paper, such as old newspapers, the leaves of large books, and a weight upon them sufficient to keep them smooth until dry. Care should be taken that they are not put in so thick as to cause them to mould. The leaves and flowers should be so placed, when put in, as to present, as near as possible, the natural position of the plant when growing. If they show signs of mouldiness, shift the papers for dryer ones, or expose them for a few moments to the sun. If the plant should be small, dry the whole, root, stalk and flower. If large, a branch in flower should be preserved; at any rate, a flower with the leaves should be dried if possible. When thoroughly dried they may be placed in leaves of paper or in a blank book. A label should be attached to each specimen signifying its name, when in flower, where found, what its use, soil it flourishes in, &c. Specimens of various kinds of woods, seeds, seed vessels, &c., would be acceptable.

We have thus troubled you with an outline of the objects of survey, and the modes of preserving such things, as we should be glad to receive. God has given us all these things for some good use, and adapted the minds and capacities of men to convert them into articles subservient to our wants, our comfort and our luxuries. We are all dependent upon natural products for our existence, and hence it follows that a knowledge of the various natural productions of the globe, and especially that part of it we call our own, with an account of their several uses, (independent of the pleasure derived from them in a scientific point of view,) is of the utmost importance to the mechanic, the merchant and to the agriculturist, indeed, to every body, as it tends to illustrate and enlarge the arts of life, and enables us to multiply their objects and extend their usefulness.

E. HOLMES.
C. H. HITCHCOCK.
August, June 1, 1861.

N. B. Stephens may be sent to E. Holmes, Winthrop. C. H. Hitchcock, Saco, and Dr. Wood, President of Maine Natural History Society, Portland.

Domestic Recipes.

WATER-PROOF CLOTH FOR SOLDIER'S OVERCOATS.—Twenty thousand tunics rendered water-proof and yet porous, were served out to the French army during the late war with Russia. They were prepared after the following recipe:—

Take 2 pounds and 4 ounces of alum, and dissolve it in 10 gallons of water; in like manner dissolve the same quantity of sugar of lead in a similar quantity of water, and mix the two together. They form a precipitate of the sulphate of lead. The clear liquor is now withdrawn, and the cloth immersed for one hour in the solution, when it is taken out, dried in the shade, washed in clean water and dried again.

This preparation enables the cloth to repel water like the feathers of a duck's back, and yet allows the perspiration to pass somewhat freely through it, which is not the case with gutta percha or India-rubber cloth.

A FLORAL CURIOSITY.—Mr. J. L. Unbridge, at his residence on School street, has an apple tree which has been grafted with the Sopsipave fruit, and the tree is now well filled with apples as large as cranberries. Since last Saturday two large blows, containing twenty-four leaves, and each measuring seven and three-quarters inches in circumference, have appeared upon a small branch of the same tree. They are apple blossoms, but very much resemble a full-blown rose. The apples are growing all about the blows, but not on the same branch. It is a great curiosity, and has been visited by a large number of people.—*Lowell Citizen and News.*

INORDINATE THIRST.—To those who have a strong desire to drink great quantities of water in summer a writer gives the following advice:—

"Take the twig of a birch, elm or other tree having a pleasant taste, and cut it into several pieces about half an inch in length. Keep one of these in the mouth while traveling or working in the sun for about an hour, throw it away and supply its place with another, and thus continue during the warmest hours of the day. By following this advice, a person will feel no more desire to drink in warm than in cool weather.

Assist yourself, and Heaven will assist you.
May we never see a friend indisposed.

WAR NEWS.

The following Extract from a letter in the Boston Journal gives a complete and correct account of the

VIENNA AFFAIR.

The telegraph has given its story, but I have conversed with those who were in it, and will give the story complete. As the rebels had become bold in their attempts to burn bridges on this road, which runs to Leesburg, Brigadier General Schenck of Ohio was ordered to protect it. He selected the 1st Ohio Regiment, Col. McCook. A train was made up at Alexandria, composed of seven platform cars and one passenger car, with the engine in the rear. Detachments were left along the road, till he had only two hundred and sixty or seventy men left.

AN UNHEPDED WARNING.

Just beyond this place an old man stepped out of the woods and motioned the train to stop. He begged of them not to go on, for there was a large force three or four miles ahead, and they would be cut off. General Schenck considered a moment, then waved his hand to the conductor, and the train moved on, the men sitting and standing on the cars, the General and most of his officers being in the passenger car. There were no scouts out, no flankers, neither pickets ahead. The train had been up the day before and there was supposed to be no danger, and so they went on to

THE TRAP.

They were in the enemy's country, moving slowly up a grade rounding a curve through a deep cut—the highest ground in Fairfax county—and in a forest. Above them was a wood-pile. Suddenly there was a crash—a second—a third—a rattling fire of small arms, and unearthly yells from front and flank, within a hundred yards. The unsuspecting soldiers were riddled with round and grape and rifle shot. They fell like grain before the reaper. Some tumbled headlong to the earth, mangled and torn, never to rise again. All jumped to the ground, except the brakenmen, who nobly did their duty, screwing the brakes hard down. Some fired in the direction of the flashes. There was great confusion. Some officers cried "lie down," some "fall in," some "retreat," while each did what for the moment seemed best. Most of them got behind the cars. Round shot were hurled at the engine by the unseen batteries, with the evident intention of disabling it. I saw their effect on the engine as I came up this morning from Alexandria. The left hand cylinder, was struck on the flanges nearest the driving wheel by a six-pound shot, preventing its use. But the heroic engineer stood manfully at his post. "They shall not have it," said he, as he put on all steam to withdraw the train. But the brakes were down, and he could not start. A brakeman ran forward and unoccupied the platform cars, and with the passenger car he moved away, the shot falling thick and fast around him. Four miles back was a second train. He ran down and gave the alarm, but the reinforcements were still several miles down the road, and it was not till late in the evening that it reached the detachment. The five thousand men now here were thrown forward at once. They met the retreating force bringing off their wounded. And so, because a kind warning was not heeded, eight noble sons of Ohio are tonight lying in their new-made graves on the banks of the Potomac.

THE DEAD.

The telegraph has given you the list of the killed. I saw them this noon, at the Ohio First. They were lying side by side, ready for burial—the stars and stripes their shroud. The attending officer raised the folds of the flag from one. It was the countenance of a young man. He had not seen more than twenty years. His arm had been torn off at the shoulder by a round shot, and he had died from excessive pain, yet there was on his face still the look of brave determination. His name was Mercer. It is said that after the first confusion was over, and the men had rallied, he was seen standing by a tree. "Fall in," said the officer approaching him. "How can I? I would if I could," was his heroic reply, as he pointed to his arm.

THE COWARDICE OF THE REBELS.

It is conceded by all that, considering the terrible surprise, the men behaved with admirable coolness; but the rebels acted with consummate cowardice. A thousand or fifteen hundred laid an Indian ambush, kept themselves concealed, fired from their hiding places till the little force retreated with their wounded, then rushed bravely out, burned the cars and then fled! Col. McCook informed me that they could have easily cut off his whole command. But bush fighting is their forte.

ELEVEN REBEL VESSELS CAPTURED ON THE POTOMAC.

New York, June 20. A Washington dispatch to the Commercial says the steamer Alliance has just returned from a cruise on the Potomac, Lieut. Wycoff reports captured eleven rebel vessels on the river, which were endeavoring to supply the enemy with provisions. He burnt two, sunk four, and brought the remainder here. The rebels are again at work on the batteries at Aquia Creek. They will soon have imperative orders to desert.

Last night Sergeant Monroe, Company E, of the 1st Connecticut regiment and a corporal, both from Norwich, were taken prisoners by the rebel cavalry, while on picket duty.

At noon the picket guards of the two armies were in sight of each other near Fairfax Court House. There are indications of a collision before nightfall.

The Morse telegraph patent expires to-day.

A dispatch to the Post says that it is settled that Mr. Colver, a Unionist, is elected to Congress, in the only doubtful district in Maryland, by two or three hundred majority.

General Butler's brother has arrived with important dispatches from Fort Monroe.

General Scott's health is better now than it has been for some time.

FIGHT WITH THE REBELS AT FREDMONT.

CINCINNATI, June 20. A special dispatch to the Commercial, from Grafton, says: The rebels, 4000 or 5000 strong occupy Piedmont. A guard of forty Marylanders from Cumberland, under Capt. Rickly, were stationed at the bridge there, with one piece of artillery. As the rebels advanced they poured shot in to them, mowing them down like grass, and continued to do so until all the gunners were killed. The brave little band was cut to pieces, only two escaping. The rebels suffered terribly.

Lieut. Col. Thompson, of the rebel army, was captured by scouts near Philipps. Col. Kelly is slowly gaining strength and will go to Wheeling this week.

WASHINGTON, June 20. Gen. Walbridge of New York was to day authorized by government to notify Gov. Andrew of Massachusetts that ten additional regiments would be called for from that State. These troops are to come thoroughly armed, equipped, clothed, and provided with tents, baggage trains, rations and stores for their subsistence. The men are to be enlisted for three years unless sooner discharged.

It is a great waste of raw material to put five dollars worth of beaver on ten cents worth of brains.

THISTLES.—The following rustic doggerel, from the Farmers' Magazine, should be learned by heart by those whose farms are troubled with thistles:

"If thistles be in April,
They appear in a little while;
If in May,
They peep out the next day;
If cut in June,
They reappear very soon;
If in July,
They'll hardly die;
Let it cut in August,
Die they must!"

THE MAINE FARMER.—We understand that Mr. S. L. Boardman of Noyes, will take charge of the Agricultural department of the Maine Farmer during the absence of Dr. Holmes on the Agricultural and Geological survey of the State to which he has recently been appointed.

Be justly, use soberly, distribute cheerfully, and live contentedly.

The Bethel Courier :: A Home Paper.

The Bethel Courier.

FRIDAY MORNING, June 21, 1861.

NOTICE.

The following numbers of the *Courier* are wanted to complete files—Vol. 1, Nos. 1-4-5-6-7-8-9-10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-100-101-102-103-104-105-106-107-108-109-110-111-112-113-114-115-116-117-118-119-120-121-122-123-124-125-126-127-128-129-130-131-132-133-134-135-136-137-138-139-140-141-142-143-144-145-146-147-148-149-150-151-152-153-154-155-156-157-158-159-160-161-162-163-164-165-166-167-168-169-170-171-172-173-174-175-176-177-178-179-180-181-182-183-184-185-186-187-188-189-190-191-192-193-194-195-196-197-198-199-200-201-202-203-204-205-206-207-208-209-210-211-212-213-214-215-216-217-218-219-220-221-222-223-224-225-226-227-228-229-230-231-232-233-234-235-236-237-238-239-240-241-242-243-244-245-246-247-248-249-250-251-252-253-254-255-256-257-258-259-260-261-262-263-264-265-266-267-268-269-270-271-272-273-274-275-276-277-278-279-280-281-282-283-284-285-286-287-288-289-290-291-292-293-294-295-296-297-298-299-300-301-302-303-304-305-306-307-308-309-310-311-312-313-314-315-316-317-318-319-320-321-322-323-324-325-326-327-328-329-330-331-332-333-334-335-336-337-338-339-340-341-342-343-344-345-346-347-348-349-350-351-352-353-354-355-356-357-358-359-360-361-362-363-364-365-366-367-368-369-370-371-372-373-374-375-376-377-378-379-380-381-382-383-384-385-386-387-388-389-390-391-392-393-394-395-396-397-398-399-400-401-402-403-404-405-406-407-408-409-410-411-412-413-414-415-416-417-418-419-420-421-422-423-424-425-426-427-428-429-430-431-432-433-434-435-436-437-438-439-440-441-442-443-444-445-446-447-448-449-450-451-452-453-454-455-456-457-458-459-460-461-462-463-464-465-466-467-468-469-470-471-472-473-474-475-476-477-478-479-480-481-482-483-484-485-486-487-488-489-490-491-492-493-494-495-496-497-498-499-500-501-502-503-504-505-506-507-508-509-510-511-512-513-514-515-516-517-518-519-520-521-522-523-524-525-526-527-528-529-530-531-532-533-534-535-536-537-538-539-540-541-542-543-544-545-546-547-548-549-550-551-552-553-554-555-556-557-558-559-560-561-562-563-564-565-566-567-568-569-570-571-572-573-574-575-576-577-578-579-580-581-582-583-584-585-586-587-588-589-590-591-592-593-594-595-596-597-598-599-600-601-602-603-604-605-606-607-608-609-610-611-612-613-614-615-616-617-618-619-620-621-622-623-624-625-626-627-628-629-630-631-632-633-634-635-636-637-638-639-640-641-642-643-644-645-646-647-648-649-650-651-652-653-654-655-656-657-658-659-660-661-662-663-664-665-666-667-668-669-670-671-672-673-674-675-676-677-678-679-680-681-682-683-684-685-686-687-688-689-690-691-692-693-694-695-696-697-698-699-700-701-702-703-704-705-706-707-708-709-710-711-712-713-714-715-716-717-718-719-720-721-722-723-724-725-726-727-728-729-730-731-732-733-734-735-736-737-738-739-740-741-742-743-744-745-746-747-748-749-750-751-752-753-754-755-756-757-758-759-760-761-762-763-764-765-766-767-768-769-770-771-772-773-774-775-776-777-778-779-780-781-782-783-784-785-786-787-788-789-790-791-792-793-794-795-796-797-798-799-800-801-802-803-804-805-806-807-808-809-810-811-812-813-814-815-816-817-818-819-820-821-822-823-824-825-826-827-828-829-830-831-832-833-834-835-836-837-838-839-840-841-842-843-844-845-846-847-848-849-850-851-852-853-854-855-856-857-858-859-860-861-862-863-864-865-866-867-868-869-870-871-872-873-874-875-876-877-878-879-880-881-882-883-884-885-886-887-888-889-890-891-892-893-894-895-896-897-898-899-900-901-902-903-904-905-906-907-908-909-910-911-912-913-914-915-916-917-918-919-920-921-922-923-924-925-926-927-928-929-930-931-932-933-934-935-936-937-938-939-940-941-942-943-944-945-946-947-948-949-950-951-952-953-954-955-956-957-958-959-960-961-962-963-964-965-966-967-968-969-970-971-972-973-974-975-976-977-978-979-980-981-982-983-984-985-986-987-988-989-990-991-992-993-994-995-996-997-998-999-1000.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Administrators, Executors, Guardians, and others having probate business, and desiring their advertisements to be inserted in the *"COURIER,"* should make a special request of the Court to that effect, otherwise they may be sent to another paper.

OBITUARY NOTICES. If they are more than a simple announcement of the date, residence, name and age of the deceased, will be charged at the rate of five cents per line.

A Day with the Surveyors.

We took a short ride one day this week, with Messrs Holmes and Goodale, of the State Scientific Survey. We passed up on the north side of the river, examining the Sand Springs, Anasagunticook Mineral Springs, etc.; also had an eye to the geology and botany of the section. On Tumble-down-Dick, just back of Wm. Wright's house, at an elevation of about a hundred feet above the present bed of the river we found unmistakable evidence that the river, at some period had run at that elevation. The face of the rock had been worn away by the action of the water to a depth of twelve feet or more, for some distance, forming a sort of cave. In this place were a great many water-worn pebbles and other remains of the old river-bed. Near this place we also found a specimen of the horned gooseberry, (*Ribes Cynosbati*) the first that we ever saw, although we are informed that it is quite common in this section. We passed on up the river to the ferry, near the N. H. line. Crossing here, we returned down to Wild River Bridge, where we left our team a short time, for the purpose of looking at the geological formation of the Wild River valley. Found nothing new. The "everlasting granite" prevailing.

At a bluff in Gilead, near West Bethel, we found a small stream very strongly impregnated with sulphur; so strong is it that a handkerchief wet in it will retain the odor for days. If the handkerchief is well saturated, dried and then slightly warmed, the odor is almost unendurable. The stream rises, we were told, from a spring on the farm of Mr. Gannett; but, as Dr. Holmes remarked at the time, the mineral properties of the stream are not all genuine. He christened it Brimstone Brook.

On the route between Pleasant River and this place, we noticed some of the finest farms and most pleasant residences we have ever seen in Maine, prominent among which may be mentioned those of Dea. L. Grover, Dr. Wiley, T. P. Towne, Alb. L. Burbank, and many others, the owners of which we do not know. We hope to have an opportunity, soon, of "hooking over" some of these farms, at our leisure.

The Surveying party are to leave here to-day, and will proceed through Watford, Lovell, Fryeburg, and the other border towns, to the coast, thence down to Aroostook County, where they will join Mr. Hitchcock, who is now examining the geology of that section.

B. F. Kendall, Esq. formerly of this town, but for some years past, a resident of Olympia, Washington Territory, and who has recently spent some weeks in traveling in the South, addressed the citizens of this place in Patee's Hall, on Tuesday evening last, on our present national troubles. The hall was crowded to its utmost capacity, and the speaker listened with the greatest attention and interest throughout. We have space for a full report of the lecture, but his experience and views coincided with the reports of most all who have recently been in the South, in our particular at least, that of the great want of unanimity among the Southern people. He says that the Union men are largely in the majority in New Orleans, and many other Southern cities, but dare not express their views openly, or even vote as they wish, through fear of the armed soldiery. He thinks that could all parties have a chance to go to the polls uninterruptedly, nearly every one of the seceded States would vote to come back by a large majority.

Below we make a few extracts from a letter published in the *Lewiston Journal*, written by a man who had just returned, or rather escaped from the South.

He states that when he left Georgia there had been no rain for several weeks. Cotton looked very unpromising. Corn was almost destroyed by the drouth, and all the crops, with the exception of wheat, which is very good, gave little promise for the harvest. He says the Southerners have been fasting during the spring

however on strawberries which had disappeared before he left, and on raspberries, which are now very abundant. Green peas they had eaten for two months. He says that if the drouth should continue the Southerners were fearing the blockade and the army together would bring condign vengeance on them. He confesses that he hardly knows to what degree of despair a thorough blockade might yet bring the South.

From the time he left Atlanta he saw troops everywhere. In every village and at every stopping place they were conspicuous.

A Regiment from Alabama came along in the same train with him and left him at Nashville. From thence he saw very few troops; in Kentucky none. The first American flag he has seen for several months, he saw a few miles South of Louisville, Ky. When he arrived at Louisville, there was not a secession flag in town. The Stars and Stripes floated from all the public buildings and hotels, and the people everywhere spoke for the Union. The change of the tone of conversation was wonderful between Louisville and points 100 miles South. He said that it was interesting to notice the gradual introduction of Unionism into the conversation in the cars, as they advanced northward into Kentucky.

The editor of the *Journal* says: "We have given the experience of this young man somewhat in detail, because we regarded it as authoritative."

Lake Route.

Mr. Wm. F. Lovejoy, of the Bethel House, has received the contract for conveying the mail between this place and Errol, N. H. via Newry, North Newry, Grafton, Upton, and Cambridge, and will go on to the route on Tuesday next. He has got a large, roomy, and comfortable covered carriage, built expressly for this route by Messrs Burdham and Mead, of this town. For strength, and durability, it will do credit to their establishment. Burdett is now engaged in painting it, which is enough to say of its outside beauty.

We understand that Mr. L. intends to start from here after the arrival of the morning freight trains, from Portland, thereby enabling fishing and pleasure parties to start from Portland in the morning and get through to the lakes the same day. Parties can also leave Boston Monday and Thursday nights, on the Portland boats, and reach the lake the next day in season to catch a mess of fish for supper.

Returning, he will leave Errol in season to arrive here to connect with the half-past-ten train for Portland and Boston, so that parties can go through from the lakes to Portland or Boston in one day.

BERLIN FALLS, N. H.,
June 20th, 1861.

MR. EDITOR.—I am happy to acknowledge, each week, the visit of the *Courier*, for which I think I am indebted to some of my Bethel friends. To such I have sometimes been tempted to call attention, through your columns, to matters of observation, since there are no two persons receiving the same impressions, either in the natural or moral world, so there is no two able to clothe nature's phenomena in the same garb. Not that I am capable of getting vivid impressions, or making new discoveries; but this much I have presumed upon, that if the *ton* would but see fit to attach a foreign accent to the cognomen of this place (Berlin) and the wandering lovers of nature, (the traveling literati) demonstrate its merits to all the reading public by sundry well timed Magazine articles, they might begin to comprehend that Berlin Falls is one of Niagara's veritable progeny. The river in this vicinity has a fall in seven miles, of three hundred feet. Had nature so arranged that this could have been in one grand descent, instead of a continuous line, we should have had the honor of one of the seven wonders. As it is, the masses of rock and ledge, out of which appear to have been scooped an unchangeable passage for this body of water, constantly foaming and tumbling on—on, is a variety of which Niagara cannot boast. The mountains too, "the everlasting hills," that rise on either side, give one unmistakable conviction of seclusion, as if bidding defiance to the intrusion of a curious world without. Nor is this all: They certainly inspire the rational mind with feelings of grandeur and of awe, and observing this handy-work, we are led to look from Nature up to Nature's God.

DEATH IN THE 26 REGIMENT.—The Bangor *Whig* states that Chas. F. Hall, a sergeant in the Bangor Light Infantry, now encamped at Meridian Hill, Washington, died on Thursday, 10th. He was a son of Mr. H. B. Hall, of this village, and was about twenty-three years of age.

The following letter from Capt. Wm. R. Swan, of Chelsea, Mass., formerly of this town, we believe, will be read with interest. Capt. S. has been connected with Co. C, 5th Mass. Reg., during the past ten years, and is well posted in military matters.

Head Quarters, Co. C, 5th Reg., M. V. M.,
Camp Massachusetts, Alexandria, Va.
June 18th, 1861.

DEAR BROTHER:—I received your kind letter while at Camp Andrews, June 1st, soon after our arrival on the soil of old Virginia. I wrote you last from the Treasury Building, Washington, May 25th. That night at 10 o'clock our regiment received orders to march with full preparation for action. The order was received with three times three cheers by every company, (ten in all, averaging ninety men each.) All were eager to meet the rebels face to face and have an opportunity to pay their respects, in Yankee style, to "old Jeff Davis."

My company was soon in line, and I went into the Hospital to see my sick men, three in number, before leaving, and judge my surprise at not finding a man there. Returning to my company I found them in the line all ready for action. In twenty minutes from the time we received orders the regiment was supplied with twenty rounds of ball cartridges, and knapsacks all slung, marching down Penn. Avenue at the "double quick." As we passed Willard's Hotel the crowd which had collected in front, anticipating our marching orders, called for, and gave three rousing cheers for the "gallant 5th regiment of Massachusetts." We continued our march preceded by two batteries of Flying Artillery and the U. S. Cavalry, across the long bridge into Virginia, then down the Potomac and within one mile of Alexandria, when the Colonel ordered a halt. We were ordered into a field (the grass up to our knees and all wet with dew) and formed a hollow square with baggage trains in the center, and every man laid himself down with only a blanket to protect himself from the weather, and his musket within his grasp. We threw out a strong picket guard, and got a very refreshing nap, feeling quite secure in our position.

The next morning (Sunday) the regiment fell back about half a mile on to a slight elevation between the Turnpike and the Canal, and pitched our camp. At noon we erected a fine flag-staff and ran up the Stars and Stripes which were hailed with nine cheers, and the members of the regiment sang the Star Spangled Banner. The week following, the regiment was employed in throwing up trenches on Shooter's Hill at the right of our regiment, commanding the City of Alexandria. It is now completed and is so strong that the whole of the rebel army in Virginia could not take it. A week ago last Sunday afternoon we received orders, after working all day in the trenches, to strike our tents and march to the right of Alexandria, close to the fortification on Shooter's Hill. At 6 o'clock in the afternoon we marched from Camp Andrews and arrived at our new Camp (Massachusetts) at 8 o'clock, and pitched our tents. During the night our picket guard was attacked by the rebels from a ravine. They discharged their muskets and beat a hasty retreat without doing the slightest harm to any one of our sentinels.

Our force on this side of the Potomac is quite large, numbering about twenty-five thousand men. Our regiment, together with the New York 1st (Ellsworth's Zouaves), the 5th Pennsylvania, the 1st Michigan, two batteries of Light Artillery, and the U. S. Cavalry, has the right of the Division. We are commanded by Brig. Gen. Irvin McDowell, and are expecting every day to receive orders to march up Manassas Junction. We are ready for our call, let it come at midnight or mid-night. Yes, dear brother, I feel that our cause is a just one, and believe that the God of battles will go with us, and if he is on our side, they that are with us are more than a world in arms against us. We are fighting, not for conquest or fame, but for the very existence of the glorious government under which we have so long lived and prospered. In all the trials and duties of the Camp I am cheered on with the thought that we are fighting for the cause of law and order, for a Christian civilization, and for the best good of the whole country. My arm is nerved, and my heart sustained for the cause which I am engaged in, and I pray God to sustain me to the end of this conflict, that I may again see this Government established, and the Stars and Stripes again waving in triumph over all the thirty-four States, in harmony and Union.

Your affectionate Brother,
WM. R. SWAN.
Com. of Co. C, 5th Reg., M. V. M.

Sabbath School Celebration.

There will be a Sabbath School celebration at Bethel Hill, July 4th, at which all the Sabbath Schools in Bethel and adjacent towns are invited to be present, and join in the exercises. In connection with several sabbath school speeches, a patriotic address will be delivered by Mr. D. W. Peabody, of Gorham, N. H. The several sabbath schools are requested to meet at the Bethel depot at a quarter past ten o'clock A. M., and on the arrival of the cars from Gorham, a procession will be formed and escorted by one or more military companies, and the Gorham Cornet Band, to Mr. D. F. Brown's maple grove. Each Sabbath School is expected to furnish its own collection. No tables will be spread. Per Order.

New Publications.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY, July, 1861
Boston: Ticknor & Fields.

The present number of the *Atlantic* is able and timely and readable. It begins with a page of verses, entitled "Our Orders." Then comes the continuation of Mrs. Stowe's excellent story, "Agnes of Sorrento." Then comes Dr. Holmes with one of his delightful articles on "Sun-painting and Sun-sculpture, with a stereoscopic Trip across the Atlantic." The very title is rich in suggestions, which the article more than fulfills. Mr. Hazeltine contributes an able review of the progress of "Emancipation in Russia." Every body will read with peculiar interest the brilliant description of "Washington as a Camp," by the lamented Major Winthrop, who bid fair, had he lived, to win equal fame as a writer and a soldier. The body of the number closes with a graceful tribute to the memory of Col. Ellsworth, in the shape of a truthful sketch of his life and character.

FRANK LESLIE'S MONTHLY, for July, contains a superb Colossal Fashion plate and is otherwise numerously and handsomely illustrated. This magazine is got up with great care and taste, and combines all the requisites which can be desired in a magazine. This No. is the first of the 9th Vol. and is an excellent time to subscribe. Price \$3.00. Address Frank Leslie, New York.

ARTHUR'S HOME MAGAZINE for July is on our table, an attractive and valuable issue. The purity of its tone and the excellent character of its literary matter make it especially adapted to the home circle, while the ladies will find its patterns, recipes, etc., of much value. Two dollars a year. T. S. Arthur & Co., 323 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

New York, June 20. Steamship Africa, from Liverpool 8th, and Queenston 9th, arrived at 7 30 this morning. She brings sixty-five thousand pounds in specie.

In the House of Commons, Lord John Russell, in reply to an inquiry whether the introduction of privateers, etc., from bringing prizes into British ports was according to former practice, said the Queen's advocates, opinion was favorable to the right of interdiction which the law of nations gave every power, and hence government issued the prohibition. Mr. Gregory was appealed to to postpone his motion in reference to the prompt recognition of the Southern Confederacy. He said his only motive was to make a fair statement of the Southern side of the question, that of the Northern States being already before the public. At the wish of the House, however, he assented, and the motion was postponed sine die.

It will be seen by the above that the proposition for recognizing the independence of the Southern Confederacy, which was to have been discussed in the British House of Commons on the 7th inst., has been indefinitely postponed. The English government has been learning fast of late, and consequently striving to recover from its premature leaning toward the rebels. It would seem that there is nothing now to prevent the most complete accord between our own government and that of Great Britain, and we trust that the relation will continue to the end of this war.

ONE OF THE SIX HUNDRED. The Detroit *Tribune* states that C. H. O. Rearden, one of Cardigan's regiment, the gallant six hundred who rode through the solid phalanx of Russians at Balaklava, and saved the artillery men at their guns, has enlisted in the Coldwater Light Artillery corps, of Michigan.

WE understand that Mr. E. C. Farrington of Auburn has a large contract for equipments for additional Maine Regiments, which he is rapidly filling.

NARROW ESCAPE.—A careless soldier belonging to the 4th Regiment, fell between the cars of the Grand Trunk Railroad in Portland, on Wednesday, but was fortunately pulled out without fatal injury.

ITEMS.

THROWN OUT.—Two daughters of Mr. Daniel Waterman, of Poland, were thrown out of a carriage while riding, Sunday evening, and one of them was severely injured.

HE ACCEPTS.—A young man who was recently a prisoner in the Elmira Gazette office, is a volunteer in Col. Blair's Rifle Regiment. He has written a letter to a friend in the office of the Elmira *Register*, of which the following is an extract:

"I hope I may live to see you all in Elmira once more. I suppose mother will feel pretty bad about my going, but I can't help it. Somebody's sons have got to go. It seems tough for me to go to Memphis, though. I have a cousin and an uncle in the Confederate Army stationed there. My uncle owns a plantation six miles from Memphis, and has written me an invitation to come and see him. I think I'll go."

BOWDOIN COLLEGE.—Commencement Wednesday, Aug. 7th. On Tuesday preceding, an address before the United Library Society will be delivered by Rev. Wm. R. Alger of Boston, and a poem by Mortimer Thompson, (Dorchester.) An oration before the Alumni will be delivered by Rev. Dr. G. L. Prentiss, of New York, on Thursday.

AGES OF PROMINENT ARMY OFFICERS. Gen. Wood is 73 years of age. Harney, 65; Mansfield, 50; Totten, (head of the Engineer corps,) 80; Thayer, (Engineers,) 80; Craig, (head of the Ordnance Department,) 76; Ripley (Ordnance,) 70; Sumner, 65; Larned, (Paymaster General,) 70; Gilson, (Commissary General,) 70; Churchill, (Inspector General,) and Thomas (Adjutant General,) are all old men, having all entered the army at the beginning of the present century—Gilson in 1808, and Churchill in 1812. Gen. McClellan is not yet 35. Gen. Fremont is under 48. Gen. Lyons is about 41. Gen. Butler is 43, and Gen. Banks is 47. Gen. McDowell is about 40.

TORNADO IN ILLINOIS.—On the 19th inst. a terrible tornado swept over Champaign county, Illinois. A correspondent of the *Chicago Tribune* says that after the gale there came a hail storm which converted immense crops of ripening wheat and waving corn, into a barren waste. There are many farms in the vicinity of Champaign City upon which there is not now a green leaf or a blade of grass left. Wheat, oats, barley and rye are entirely ruined. Five persons were reported to have been killed, and many others wounded.

MR. JOHN O. ROWE, of Frankfort, on the 11th inst., while guiding a train of cars, heavily laden, from the quarry to the wharf, fell under the car and was instantly crushed to death.

COLONEL BILLY WILSON'S gallant Zouaves are having all sorts of stories told about them. A correspondent of the *Springfield Milwaukee Sentinel* tells the following:

"Recently a Methodist clergyman went down to Staten Island to exhort to them. Billy Wilson drew up his men and called 'attention.' The parson then gave them a very edifying and appropriate discourse, to which, in obedience to the Colonel's commands, they listened attentively. When the parson had finished Billy gave his 'boys' a short talk, somewhat in this wise: 'Boys, I want you to remember what the minister has told you. It is all for your good. Take his advice and follow it, for there is no knowing but that in less than six months every mother's son of you will be in hell! Here a cheer from the ranks called out, 'Three cheers for hell!' and they were given with a will. The parson, astonished and angry, asked what it meant. 'Oh,' says Billy, 'the boys don't know much about Scripture; they think hell is somewhere between Montgomery and New Orleans, and they are d—d anxious to get down in the neighborhood!'"

It is stated that twelve of the friends of Jackson, who was killed at Alexandria, have bound themselves by oath to slay one thousand United States troops to avenge him.

Although the bills of the New York shipbuilders for the gunboats are lower than those from the Eastern States, the Secretary of the Navy has decided to give contracts to the Eastern builders at the same rate as to the New Yorkers, which are very low.

The War department discovered a female secessionist carrying on a regular correspondence with Beauregard via Mount Vernon.

MARTIAL LAW (?)—Yesterday afternoon Deputy Sheriff Ring went to Camp Preble to arrest Capt. Sawyer, who led the detachment which made the attack on Colley's premises (the shop where the soldiers of the 1st Maine were quartered) on Saturday. The Captain refused bonds for appearance at Court, and the officer was obliged to take him without his prisoner. The soldiers considered considerable amusement among the boys of Capt. S's company, and a large crowd accompanied the officer to the guard lines.

Portland Adr. 26th.

WAR NEWS.

On the 5th the boats from the frigate Niagara cut out a schooner from under the guns of Fort Gaines, seizing her as a prize.

Two thousand of General Hagg's army have deserted, being starved out. He has only about six thousand to storm Fort Pickens with. The attack is expected daily.

Lieut. Bennett, of yacht *Huronia*, sailed yesterday for the Bermuda's in search of a privateer, with instructions to seize her and bring her to this port. It seems that G. W. Clark, of the 31st New York regiment, deserted the night before the affair at Great Bethel, and obtained a citizen's dress from traitors, gave the rebels full information as to our movements. He is now at Richmond, the rebels refusing to receive him into service.

FIFTH REGIMENT.—Yesterday was a busy day at Camp Preble. The ground was thronged with people drawn thither from motives of curiosity or desire to bid farewell to friends and acquaintances. The Quartermaster and Paymaster, with their staffs, were closing up the distribution of outfit, and paying to the troops their bounty and State pay. About \$33,000 of State funds thus found their way into the pockets of the soldiers, in sums varying from \$30 to \$37; and among the crowd no doubt were the usual array of sharpers and inconvertible creditors.

The regiment is full—all the companies coming up to the standard of 98 rank and file—a total of 995 men. They leave this morning at 7 1/2 o'clock, for Washington direct, by extra trains and boats, taking the cars at the P. S. & P. R. R. depot at 7 1/2 o'clock. Four days cooked rations were provided yesterday by the Quartermasters, and the regiment is in best order, only 15 being left behind from sickness. The horses and camp equipage will go by an extra baggage train—Portland Adr. 26.

We gave our friends of the *Portland Evening Courier*, last week, a "rate notice," which we think they deserve. We see, however, that they credited our paragraph to the *Bethel Courier*, which we think it doesn't deserve. *—B. F. Kendall.*

We saw the *Farmer's* "first rate notice," and as it expressed our views better than anything we could write, we copied it intending to credit and endorse it, but it was overlooked.

It is a singular fact that no male person who was brought up in this village, has ever died here of consumption since the town was settled, eighty-seven years ago.

We omitted, last week, to acknowledge donations of nice pie-plant, from Dr. Truitt, and Mrs. Barker. We are now impatiently waiting for an opportunity to notice a donation of strawberries.

We learn from the Brunswick *Tide*, that an expedition to the Bay of Fundy, consisting of twelve members of the Cleveland Natural History Society, will leave Harpswell Island on the evening of July 20, in the schooner *Hale*.

The *Stowegon Courier* says that Mr. C. H. Danforth of that town sheared from a Spanish buck, nineteen and a half pounds of wool. Last year he sheared 15 1/2 pounds, making 35 pounds of wool from one sheep in two years.

The Home Guards, under Captain Hastings, and the Bethel Zouave Company, under Captain Robinson, will meet on the Common for military drill on the 11th, at 9 o'clock

As the season for making approaches, we publish the best advice to farmers from your boy too much. Hay till it is as worthless as a good coffee-maker would burn your coffee, but brown it, don't dry your hay, but good old mothers, who re- sult in tea instead of "pottery" gathered their herbs when in the shade, and cured them in the shade. The philosophy of making good sugar of the blossom, and cure in the sugar of the plant, when it is in the stalk, ready to form. If the plant is cut earlier, the sugar there; if later, the sugar has converted to woody matter. It should be well wilted in the sun in the cock. Better to be little than too dry. If, on putting in the barn, there is danger of "heat the mow," put on some salt. Cattle like it none the less. Light, and dry winds will soon starve and sugar, which consti- tutes the goodness of hay, out of it; and the addition of showers, renders it worthless. Grass cured with the exposure to the drying winds and being sun-dried, is more nutritious if longer exposed, however good weather may be. If ever cured, it must be woody fibre and less nu- trious matter.

THE TRUE ART OF HAY MAKING, then, con- sists in cutting the grass when the starch sugar are most fully developed, and when they are converted into seed and fibre; and curing it up to the point when it will answer to, put it into the barn without heating, and no more.

WINTER SUGAR.—Physiological re- search has fully established the fact that the blood which is then passed from the system, thus preventing fevers, the leading disease of summer. All fevers are "bilious," that is, the bile is in the blood. Whatever is antagonistic to bile is "cooling." It is a common saying of very description: it is because the acid- ous which they contain aids in separating a bile from the blood. Hence the great warning for greens and lettuce, and sal- ings in the early part of the spring, these being eaten with vinegar; hence also, the late for something sour, for lemons on a attack of fever. But this being the case, it is easy to see that we nullify the good effects of fruits and berries in pro- portion as we eat them in their natural state, ripe, perfect, it is almost impossible to eat too many, to eat enough to hurt us, especially if we eat them alone, not taking any liquid with them whatever. Hence, also, is buttermilk, or even com- mon sour milk, promotive of health in summer time. Sweet milk tends to bil- iousness in sedentary people, sour milk is antibilious. The Greeks and Turks are passionately fond of sour milk. The shepherds use curd, and the milk deal- ers alone, to make it sour the sooner. Buttermilk acts like watermelons on the system.—*Half a Journal.*

HOW TO CURE SCRATCHES.—How TO SHOE A VICIOUS HORSE.—Having a horse badly affected with scratches, last summer, my farm assistant cured it by applying a mixture of lard, sulphur and a little red precipitate. This was as- sured me had proved successful where other remedies had failed. The propor- tion of each ingredient was not definite, but very little precipitate will suffice.

A neighbor who owns a horse that is bad to shoe, says if such a horse is blind- led and run around in a circle until he becomes dizzy, his feet can be band- aged without difficulty. In very bad cases it is sometimes necessary to run him around until he falls down.

TOMATOES.—How your tomatoes often. At each successive hoeing, take away an inch or so of the surface soil, and replace it with fresh earth. Make no hills, and apply wood ashes and guano or poudrette in equal parts. Watering the plants daily with putrid soap-suds or urine, or with the rich carbonaceous liquid which oozes from the manure heap will be found efficacious in promoting the growth of the tomato. Gypsum is an excellent application; so also, is gypsum and soot in equal parts.

Lorenzo Dow once said of a grasping farmer, that if he had the whole world enclosed in a single field, he would not be contented without a patch of ground on the outside for potatoes.

Now, look, dear, Charlie, Jim must be an honest nigger, and then again he is content; but if I was a chicken, and knew he was about the yard, I tell you the nigger, I'd roost high—I would.

"COURIER" JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

CHAPMAN'S BLOCK, BETHEL, ME.
J. ALDEN SMITH, Proprietor.

HAVING recently purchased the "Courier" office and removed it to new and commodi- ous rooms in Chapman's new brick building, opposite the Common, and re-fitted and furnished it with a large assortment of

NEW TYPES, Borders, Engravings, Rules, &c.

and having a new Power Press, one of Rogers' celebrated

Fast Job Presses, we are prepared to fill orders for all kinds of Job Printing, with the greatest expedition that can be secured by promptness in the execution of every description of Plain and Ornamental Job Printing, such as

POSTERS, PROGRAMMES, Concert & Auction Bills, Circulars, Pamph- lets, Catalogues, Blank Bills & Receipts, Notes, Bill Heads, Town Printing, Legal Printing, Ball-Circulars, Tickets & Engagements.

BUSINESS, ADDRESS & WEDDING CARDS, LABELS, ENVELOPES, TICKETS, TAGS, SIGNS, &c.

Particular attention paid to

BRONZE & CRYSTAL PRINTING; AND PRINTING IN COLORS, such as Mounted Labels, Gift Signs, Colored Show Cards, Posters, &c.

By giving strict personal attention to all work entrusted to us, and prompt and honorable dealing, we hope to merit and receive a share of the public patronage.
Bethel, Nov. 24th, 1890.

DO YOU WANT WHISKERS? DO YOU WANT WHISKERS? DO YOU WANT A MUSTACHE? DO YOU WANT A MUSTACHE? BELLINGHAM'S CELEBRATED

STIMULATING ONGUENT, For the Whiskers and Hair!

The subscribers take pleasure in announcing to the citizens of the United States, that they have obtained the Agency for, and are now enabled to offer to the American public, the above-mentioned Ointment, which is the most powerful and celebrated, and world-renowned article.

THE STIMULATING ONGUENT is prepared by Dr. C. P. Bellingham, an eminent physician of London, and is warranted to bring out a thick coat of hair.

Whiskers or a Mustache to form from three to six weeks. This article is the only one of the kind used by the French, and in London and Paris it is in universal use.

It is a beautiful compound, containing, yet stim- ulating compound, acting as if by magic upon the roots, causing a healthy growth of hair, and causing it to spring up in place of the bald spots, a fine growth of hair. Applied according to directions, it will turn red or brown hair dark, and red hair black. It is a most perfect, leaving it soft, smooth, and healthy.

"Ingrowth" is an indispensable article in every household, which is really a hair restorer. The subscribers are the only Agents for the article in the United States, for whom all orders must be addressed.

Price, One Dollar a box. For sale by all Drug- gists and Dealers; or a box of the "Ointment" (warranted to have the desired effect) will be sent free to any who desire it, by mail, direct, securely packed, on receipt of price and postage, \$1.00. Apply to, or address

BELLINGHAM & CO., 210 William Street, New York.

AN IMPORTANT DISCOVERY! For the cure of CONSUMPTION BRONCHITIS COUGHS & COLDS.

THE MAKORA ARABICA, DISCOVERED BY A MISSIONARY WHILE TRAVELING IN ARABIA.

All who are suffering from Consumption should use the MAKORA ARABICA, discovered by a missionary while traveling in Arabia. All who are threatened with Consumption should use the MAKORA ARABICA, discovered by a missionary while traveling in Arabia. All who are suffering from Bronchitis should use the MAKORA ARABICA, discovered by a missionary while traveling in Arabia. All who are suffering from Coughs and Colds should use the MAKORA ARABICA, discovered by a missionary while traveling in Arabia.

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DOCKMAN'S LIFE PILLS & PHOSPHORUS BITTERS.

THESE MEDICINES have now been before the public for a period of THIRTY YEARS, and during that time have maintained a high character in almost every part of the Globe, for their extraordinary and immediate power of re- storing perfect health to persons suffering under nearly every kind of disease to which the human frame is liable.

The following are among the distressing vari- ety of human diseases in which the

VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES are well known to be infallible.

DYSPEPSIA, by thoroughly cleansing the first and second stomachs, and creating a new, healthy bile, instead of the stale and acid kind; FLATULENCE, LOSS OF AP- PETITE, HEAVINESS OF STOMACH, RUSTLE- SINE, ILTEMPERANCE, ANXIETY, LAMENESS, AND NEURALGIA, which are the general symptoms of Dyspepsia, will vanish, as a natural conse- quence of the cure.

CHOLERA, by cleansing the whole length of the intestines with a solvent process, and without violence; all violent purges leave the bowels empty within two days.

FEVER, of all kinds, by restoring the blood to regular circulation, through the pro- cess of respiration in the lungs, and the ther- eby securing all intellectual obstruction in the system.

THE LIFE MEDICINES have been known to cure MALARIA PERMANENTLY in three weeks, and CHOLERA in half that time, by re- storing local infestation from the muscles and lig- aments of the joints.

CHOLERA, of all kinds, by freeing and strengthening the kidneys and bladder; they operate so delightfully on these important or- gans, and have been known to cure them re- currenly for the worst cases of CHOLERA.

Also MALARIA, by dissolving from the ter- minations of the bowels all malarial matter to which these creatures are liable.

CHOLERA, by the perfect purity which these LIFE MEDICINES give to the blood and all the humors.

SCURVY, by their solvent action, and by the fact that they lead the blood to the skin, and the morbid state of which occasions all eruptive complaints, such as scurvy, and other disagreeable com- plications.

The use of these Pills for a short time will effect an entire cure of SALT RHEUM, and a striking improvement in the clearness of the skin. COMMON TILDS, AND INFILTRATIONS will always be cured by one dose, or by two in the worst cases.

LEUCORRHOEA.—The original proprietor of these Medicines was cured of this disease, by stand- ing by the use of the LIFE MEDICINES alone.

FEVER AND AGUE.—For this scourge of the tropics, and the most distressing of all fevers, these Medicines have been used with the most successful results in every part of the world. They are the only Medicine which leads the system subject to a return of the disease—a cure by these Medi- cines is permanent.—TRY THEM, BE SATIS- FIED, AND BE CURED.

BILIOUS FEVERS AND LIVER COMPLAINTS.—(GENERAL DYSPEPSIA, LOSS OF APPETITE, AND SPASMS OF THE LIVER.) These Medicines have been used with the most successful results in every part of the world. They are the only Medicine which leads the system subject to a return of the disease—a cure by these Medi- cines is permanent.—TRY THEM, BE SATIS- FIED, AND BE CURED.

NERVOUS AFFECTIONS.—Persons whose constitutions have been weakened by the judicious use of Mercury, will find these Medicines a perfect cure, as they never fail to eradicate from the system, all the effects of Mercury, and restore the system to its most perfect state of health.

PREPARED AND SOLD BY W. B. JOHNSON, 172 335 Broadway, New York.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

WEEKLY MAGIC COMPOUND A Safe and Speedy Remedy FOR Coughs, Asthma, Bronchitis, Colds, Hooping Cough, Whooping Cough, Croup, Sore Throat, Influenza, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs.

The matchless success and unprecedented pop- ularity of this remedy among day neighbors, we hereby certify that we have never found its equal as a remedy for Coughs, Bronchitis, Asthma, Whooping Cough, and other diseases of the Throat and Lungs, and we cheerfully recom- mend it to the public as worthy of the greatest con- fidence.

Having had the agency of Week's Magic Com- pound for some time past, and having sold a large quantity of it, we are free to say that we have never sold any medicine that gave such universal satisfaction. We do not know of a single instance in which it has not given the best satisfaction when used as directed.

It is a beautiful compound, containing, yet stim- ulating compound, acting as if by magic upon the roots, causing a healthy growth of hair, and causing it to spring up in place of the bald spots, a fine growth of hair. Applied according to directions, it will turn red or brown hair dark, and red hair black. It is a most perfect, leaving it soft, smooth, and healthy.

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THE PEOPLE'S PATRIOTIC PICTURE GALLERY

JUST PUBLISHED IN SPLENDID STYLE.

1. Portrait of Major Anderson, the Hero of Sumter.

2. Portrait of Major-General Butler.

3. Portrait of General Ellsworth, of the New York Fire Zouaves, assassinated at Alexandria, after halting down the Rebel flag.

4. The Marching of Fort Sumter, a magnificent, large, richly colored engraving.

5. The Marching of the Regulars, showing their march through the streets of Baltimore. A most spirited picture, giving a very correct idea of that bloody transaction.

6. "The Star Spangled Banner," brilliantly colored, representing the various crack regiments in the United States, under the flag of the Union, and engaged in the defense of the city of Baltimore.

7. The Union Volunteer, the brave soldier represented in the act of tramp- ling under foot the traitor's banner, and scattering in its place the glorious stars and stripes forever in tri- umph to wave.

8. The Defenders of our Union, a mammoth lithographic picture, bril- liantly colored, representing the vari- ous crack regiments in the United States, under the flag of the Union, and engaged in the defense of the city of Baltimore.

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Cephalic Pills CURE Nervous Headache CURE All kinds of Headache.

My use of these Pills the periodic attacks of Nervous or Sick Headache may be prevent- ed; and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sick- ness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the Nausea and Headache to which females are a subject. They act gently upon the bowels, remov- ing constipation.

For Literary Men, Students, Delicate Fe- males, and all persons of sedentary habits, they are valuable as a Laxative, improving the appetite, giving tone and vigor to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elas- ticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted ex- periments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the nervous system or from a deranged state of the stomach.

They are entirely vegetable in their compo- sition, and may be taken at all times with per- fect safety without making any change of diet, and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS! The genuine have five signatures of Henry C. Spaulding on each box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines. A Box will be sent by mail prepaid on re- ceipt of the

PRICE 25 CENTS. All orders should be addressed to HENRY C. SPAULDING, 1919 44th Street, New York.

Or to WEEKS & POTTER, Boston, Sole Wholesale Agents for the N. England States.

THE FOLLOWING ENDSORSEMENTS OF SPALDING'S CEPHALIC PILLS, WILL CONVINCE ALL WHO SUFFER FROM HEADACHE, THAT A SPEEDY AND SURE CURE IS WITHIN THEIR REACH.

At their Testimonials were undertaken by Mr. SPALDING, they afford unques- tionable proof of the efficacy of this truly scientific discovery.

Masonville, Conn., Feb. 5, 1861. Mr. Spaulding, Sir: I have tried your Cephalic Pills, and like them so well that I want you to send me two dollars worth more.

Part of these are for the neighbors, to whom I gave a few out of the first box I got from you. Send the Pills by mail, and oblige Your old servant, JAMES KENNEDY.

Hartford, Pa., Feb. 6, 1861. Mr. Spaulding, Sir: I wish you to send me one more box of your Cephalic Pills. I have received a great deal of benefit from them.

Yours, respectfully, MARY ANN STOKHOUSE. Spruce Creek, Huntington Co., Pa., January 15, 1861.

H. C. Spaulding, Sir: You will please send me two boxes of your Cephalic Pills. Send them immediately. Respectfully yours, JNO. B. SIMONS.

P. S.—I have used one box of your Pills, and find them excellent.

Belle Vernon, Ohio, Jan. 15, 1861. Henry C. Spaulding, Esq. Please find inclosed twenty-five cents, for which send me another box of your Cephalic Pills. They are truly the best Pills I have ever tried.

Direct Belle Vernon, Wyandot Co., O.

A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE! SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE! SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SAVE THE PIECES! DISPATCH A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE. As accidents will happen, even in well regu- lated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Fur- niture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE meets all such emergencies, and so a house- hold can afford to be without it. It is always up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE." N. B.—A Brush accompanying each box, and sending \$2 to the Agent in New York, No. 42 NASSAU ST.

CROCKERY are attempt- ing to palmarize SPALDING'S GLUE, I would mention of the full name, SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE, in the wrapper; all others are swindlers.

CYRUS M. WORMELL, AUCTIONEER, BETHEL, ME.

AYER'S Sarsaparilla FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

And for the speedy cure of the following complaints: Scurvy, and Rheumatic Affections, such as Tumors, Ulcers, Hæmorrhoids, Pimples, Eruptions, Itch, Scalds, Ringworms, and all Skin Diseases.

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co. Boston, Feb. 10th, 1860. Having labored a month or more with a severe skin disease, I have at last obtained a cure from your Sarsaparilla. I have used it for several weeks, and it has done more for me than any other medicine I have ever used. I feel that I can now go on with my usual avocations, and I am very much obliged to you for the cure.

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